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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Senator Charged With Receiving Bribes.

DISTRICTING THE CITY.

Delegates to the National Board of Trade.

THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

The Expected Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis.

A PROPOSED RAILWAY LEASE.

Judge Ledwith's Nomination Unpopular.

NEW YORK, November 2, 1871.

RALIFICATION MEETING.

Cooper Institute was filled to-night with citizens, at the call of the Committee of Seventy, to ratify the reform ticket. Henry G. Stebbins presided, and after detailing the corrupt practices by which the Tammany Ring robbed the city of twenty millions dollars, introduced Jos. H. Choate, who announced that Hon. Thomas E. Stewart had retired from the contest in the Fifth Senatorial District in favor of Erastus C. Benedict, and William Ham had resigned in favor of Hon. Daniel Tieman in the Eighth. All anti-Tammany organizations, he said, had now combined on the candidates, and by united action they would surely elect a goodly number of them.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Wm. M. Evarts followed in eloquent addresses, denouncing the ring frauds and calling on all citizens to give up all business on election day, and make a united effort to rid the city of the gang of robbers who so long plundered the city treasury.

On motion of Mr. Stebbins, the reform ticket was adopted by acclamation.

Telegrams were read from Hon. Horatio Seymour and Hon. Francis Kernan, expressing regret at being unable to attend.

PROPOSED RAILWAY LEASE.

Blank powers of attorney for the lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad by the Pennsylvania Central were circulated in Wall street to-day. They set forth the following facts: The lease is for nine hundred and ninety nine years from December 1st, 1871. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad are to pay the interest on all the bonds, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road and give a guaranty to the stockholders of the same, of seven per cent. interest per annum free of tax, and on the shares of the capital forty three per cent, greater than the present capital.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, George Opdyke, Wm. E. Dodge, J. S. T. Stranahan and S. B. Chittenden, were chosen delegates to the meeting of the National Board of Trade. A committee report was received declaring it inexpedient to approve applying to Congress for subsidies for a line of steamers to Australia, which was discussed at length. A resolution was adopted to cause an inquiry to be made whether any of the Chamber were concerned in the city frauds; if so, to report what action will be necessary.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING BRIBES.

Judge Noah Davis is reported to have stated to a committee in the western part of the State that he has ample proof that State Senator Bowen, a Republican, in the last session of the legislature received ten thousand dollars for voting for the tax levy bill, ten thousand dollars for voting for all the "ring" bills, five thousand dollars for voting for the Erie bill, and five thousand dollars for voting for the city charter bill.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, who is making a careful official examination of the New York city companies, to-day certifies that the International Company's assets of one million and a half are securely invested, and that its capital of half a million, after providing for all liabilities, including the Chicago fire and reinsurance, is wholly unimpaired.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

Messrs. Archibald Baxter, Samuel D. Babcock, Chas. G. Francklyn, Wm. H. Guyon, G. F. Pirn and Thos. E. Jevons, of this city, have been, by a resolution of the Liverpool Chicago Relief Committee, requested to act as a committee in New York for the purpose of distributing the Liverpool fund for the relief of the sufferers. Chicago has been authorized to draw at sight fifty thousand dollars, to be distributed as they may think proper.

THE BROOKLYN SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Board of Education of Brooklyn held an informal meeting to-day in reference to the slanders upon the school teachers yesterday appearing in a Brooklyn paper. Some members presented a paper for signature by the school teachers, refuting the slanders, but without taking any action the board adjourned. It is hinted in the paper for the teachers to sign that the Mayor inspired the attack.

THE SUGAR REFINERY TROUBLE.

The trouble in the Long Island Sugar Refining Company was occasioned by the secretary making false statements of the accounts. The secretary has disappeared. There is no clue to his whereabouts. In a day or two the stockholders will determine whether the company will be forced to suspend.

DISTRICTING THE CITY.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors to-day, Mayor Hall submitted a resolution, which was adopted, dividing the city into fifteen election districts and designating certain Tammany officials to receive election returns. This action is thought to be in the interest of Tammany in some of the Assembly districts.

LEDWITH'S NOMINATION UNPOPULAR.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last evening, a resolution was adopted that the nomination of Thomas A. Ledwith for the Supreme Court Judgeship does not deserve the support of the legal profession nor the people. The association also resolved to supply their legal brethren of Chicago with a full set of law reports.

ASSESSMENTS FOR ELECTION.

It transpires that the policemen are assessed for election expenses. In the First Assemby District, an assessment is ordered by President Henry Smith, of the Police Commissioners, in the name of the Union Republican Association. The *Times* designates Smith as a Tammany Republican.

THE EXPECTED VISITOR.

The *Sun* doubts whether Grand Duke Alexis is coming here at all, and says the Russian Admiral is bound on a general voyage of observation, and has full authority to sail where he likes. His going from England to Madras shows that it is not his purpose to visit the United States at present.

THAT SLANDER.

Mayor Kalbfleisch has sent a letter to the Brooklyn Board of Education denying all knowledge of the article reflecting upon the female teachers. There is a general opinion in the Board in favor of letting the mothers and brothers of the young ladies take suitable action for the punishment of the author of the slander.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Kings county Democracy held a grand mass meeting to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The building was crowded. The chair was occupied by Hon. Denias Barnes. The State, county and city nominees were enthusiastically indorsed.

IN A FERMENT.

The non-arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis keeps the Reception Committee in a ferment. If the Duke arrives this week the military reception, which was proposed, will have to be deferred, as the law prohibits any military parades in the city five days preceding an election.

NOT RETURNED.

The *Tribune* says that yesterday was set down for the return of Ingersoll, but that gentleman broke the pledge made for him by his friends by failing to appear. His return is evidently postponed without day. Nothing has been heard of Woodward.

INTERFERENCE IN REGISTRATION.

The case of Captain Cheny, of the police, is to be investigated by the Grand Jury. The Captain and other policemen are said to have interfered in the registration, and to have clubbed many citizens who attempted to get into the office of the Register on Tuesday.

UNSATISFATORY SECURITIES.

The securities on Fisk's bond in the Mansfield suit are unsatisfactory to the plaintiff, and will be excepted to accordingly. Their names are B.W. Blanchard, a railway agent, and Charles Robinson, harness dealer of Fishkill.

MANDAMUS GRANTED.

A mandamus order was granted by Judge Barnard to-day to the Bureau of Elections to show cause why the election of assistant Aldermen should not take place. There have been doubts on the question.

WATCHING THE POLLS.

There will be a large number of business men of the city at the polls all day on election day. The anti-Tammany parties are preparing to defeat the schemes of the repeaters.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

The Roosevelt Hospital, on Fifty-eighth street, was opened to-day. It is the gift of James H. Roosevelt, and has already cost more than one million dollars.

TEST CASE.

To-day the Committee of Seventy caused a test case to be made, with a view of having the issue settled and an order made returnable to-morrow.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

Ernest Koff, convicted of counterfeiting to-day, was remanded for sentence. James Quimby, who pleaded guilty, was also remanded for sentence.

PAY TO CITY JUDGES REFUSED.

Deputy Controller Green still refuses to pay the city judges, and Judge Bedford intends having a mandamus issued, compelling him to pay them.

FAIR VOTING.

The Union League Club this evening unanimously resolved to attend at the polls on election to-day to preserve order and secure fair voting.

GARVEY'S ESCAPE.

There is now very little doubt of Garvey's escape to Europe under the name of McDonald, which was his wife's maiden name.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

It is stated that advices from Cuba represent the insurrection there to have lately assumed more extended proportions.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans are strongly urging the election of Ex Governor Seymour for Assembly, from the nineteenth district.

SALE OF BLOOD HORSES.

Camerara's stud of blood horses were sold by auction yesterday, the sale aggregating $25,000.

REAPPOINTED.

Several court attachees, who were dismissed by Green, have been reappointed by the judges.

INTEREST PAID.

Two and a half millions of the interest on the city debt was paid yesterday.

TAXES RECEIVED.

Nine hundred thousand dollars were received in taxes yesterday.

THE MISSING INGERSOLL.

There is no account of the missing Ingersoll.

OHIO.

Commercial Importance of Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 2.—The *Commercial* of this morning contains an editorial upon the past, present and prospective advantages of Toledo. It shows that the city now has tributary to it seven lines, embracing two thousand and forty-nine miles, of railway; that four new lines of four hundred and eighty-seven miles are now under construction, and that three new lines are projected and to be built, with another—the Toledo and St. Louis Air Line—in reasonable prospect, making an aggregate of fourteen lines of three thousand and ninety-six miles in extent. Of those to be opened by next spring, two reach the great coal and iron mines in Central Ohio. With the facilities now assured, Toledo will have eleven connections with the seaboard, two at Boston, four at New York, one at Philadelphia, two at Baltimore, and one at Norfolk, Va., besides competing lines to Cincinnati, O., Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Northern Michigan and Canada. These facts are regarded as highly promising for Toledo's future.

To morrow morning's *Commercial* will contain a statement of three new branches of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad: the Decatur & Pekin, sixty-seven miles; the Hannibal & Moberly, seventy miles, and the Lafayette & Bloomington, one hundred and eighty miles. These, with four other branches and the Trunk Line, give an aggregate of nine hundred and thirty-seven miles of road, the garden of the west, and constituting one of the largest and most valuable railroad systems in the country.

CHICAGO.

Explanatory.

CHICAGO, November 2.—In explanation of the statements contained in dispatches to the morning papers, from Springfield, that the War Department had ordered four companies of United States Regulars to this city, it is proper to state that the companies are ordered to barracks here for the winter, as the headquarers of the Army of Missouri, the same as companies are stationed at other Government barracks throughout the country, and has no reference to any local use for these soldiers. In reference to further rumors in the same dispatches, that Governor Palmer had authorized or ordered Attorney General Bushnell to procure indictments of General Sheridan, Colonel Sherman and others for the murder of Colonel Grosvener, it is necessary to say that neither the Governor or the Attorney General have any legal authority to do anything of the kind.

NOMINATION DECLINED.

Hon. Elliott Anthony, who was yesterday nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, by the Union Conference number two, has declined the nomination.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats in Council.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—A mass meeting of the Democratic Conservative party of this city was held to-night in Monument Square, to protest against the proceedings in South Carolina under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The clubs of the various wards paraded. Reverdy Johnson presided. Several resolutions were adopted. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Johnson, Pinkney White, Joshua Vaezandt, Mayor Cleet, and others. The number present is estimated at from eight to ten thousand persons.

The Canvass in Illinois.

PEORIA, November 2.—The Republican city convention to-night nominated P. R. Brotherson for Mayor and a full city ticket. The Democracy here are greatly divided, and the prospect of a Republican success is unusually good.

NEW JERSEY.

Important Railway Case.

TRENTON, N. J., November 2.—The examination of witnesses in the case of Thompson against the Gorman Valley Railroad Company was continued to-day. Librarian Dailey and Brown, Secretary to the Governor, were examined as to the bill. A further hearing was adjourned till Saturday to Jersey City. It appears that the bill is to be made a law on the ground that it was in the Governor's hands five days before the adjournment of the Legislature. Very large interests are involved. The bill gives the right to run the railroad across the State, with extrordinary privileges.

ST. LOUIS.

The Killing of Grosvenor at Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—The *Republican* has a special from Springfield which says that Governor Palmer has sent an official letter to Attorney General Bushnell, directing him to take steps for the indictment of General Sheridan, Colonel Frank J. Sherman, and other persons engaged in the killing of City Prosecuting Attorney Grosvenor, and other unlawful acts during the military occupation of Chicago.

REPORT NOT CREDITED.

The report that a part of the Eighth United States Infantry has been ordered to Chicago for duty is not credited in Springfield, as Governor Palmer has made no requisition on the Secretary of War for troops, and it is not believed that they would be sent upon his request.

RAILROAD EXCURSION.

The railroad excursion party from Evansville, Ind., arrived at Mount Vernon, Ill., about two o'clock to-day, where they were met by the reception committee from St. Louis. An elegant spread was set at this place by the Southeastern Railroad Company, at which speeches were made by G. B. Dane and Leens Shryock, of St. Louis, Prof. A. M. Gow, of Evansville, and Gen. Hoovy, of Mount Vernon. The party left for St. Louis at four P. M. They arrived here at 6:30, and were taken to various hotels as the guests of the Chamber of Commerce. To-morrow morning they will be shown all the places of note in and around the city, and most of them will leave for their homes in the afternoon. The party numbers about three hundred and fifty, and is composed of merchants, bankers and representative men of Evansville and various places along the route.

IRON VESSELS.

The merchants on 'Change to-day unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing a proposition for an international steamship company to the government, to establish iron ship building yards on the eastern waters, and urging upon the Senators and Representatives of the west and south to unite in securing the establishment of similar works at some central point on the western waters, for the construction of iron steamboats and barges.

FIRE.

A fire broke out about eleven o'clock to-night in the auction house of D. N. Burgerine, 12 North Main street, and extended to the fancy goods and notion store of A. Judell & Co., on the south. The upper story and roof of both stores were badly burned, and the stocks in the lower stories were badly drenched with water. The loss cannot be ascertained to-night.

SCIENTIFIC.

IT is stated in a recent number of *Dingler's Journal* that a filter formed of very finely-divided iron, or of what is called iron sponge, will rapidly clear water of organic impurities.

PROFESSOR HENRY says that the observations of the Smithsonian Institute, which extend over a period of twenty years, have as yet failed to confirm the popular belief that the removal of the forests and the cultivation of the soil tend to diminish the amount of rainfall.

FROM microscopic examinations of irons and steels, Mr. Schott, of Washington, infers that he can thus determine their various physical quantities; the height of the crystal pyramids, relatively to the sizes of their bases, and the arrangement of these crystals differing in different specimens.

THE United States coast survey, under the authority of Congress, has made, for distribution to the different States of the Union, fifty accurate copies of the French metre, brought from Paris last year by the American commission to the international Congress on weights and measures. The standards brought back are a metre bar of gilded brass and one of platinum.

IT would appear from the experiments of M. Papillon, communicated to the French Academy of Medicine, that strontia, magnesia and alumina can be made to enter into the composition of bone by means of an appropriate diet. His conclusion he will publish, it, suggests the possibility of modifying the animal body by means of medicines, and thus producing permanent alterations in structure.

IT is stated that one of the principal reasons why creosote, when applied to the preservation of timber, fails to accomplish that purpose effectually is that it is not forced deep enough into the tissue of the wood. The method employed by the best operators is to place the timber into large wrought iron cylinders, and then to exhaust it of air and moisture as completely as possible by creating a vacuum. After a time creosote, heated to 120 degrees, and thus made as fluid as possible, is let into the cylinder. Pressure is then put upon it until the oil is forced into the wood with a power of 150 pounds to the inch, every cubic foot of timber being thus made to take up six to ten pounds of the oil.

A GALVANIC battery of great power is described in the French journals. Two carbons are placed together in a large porous vessel with a mixture of bicromates of potassium and sodium, and perchromate and persulphate of iron. In the other vessel zinc and a saturated solution of common salt are used. The poles are to be placed as near together as possible, and to be of the greatest extent attainable. It is easy to see that such a battery must be of great power. Indeed, for equal size, it is said to have twice the power of the bichromate battery with two liquids, and eight and a half times the force of the single-liquid bichromate battery. The uses for such a battery are, of course, not numerous, but when great intensity is required and an instrument of small bulk is convenient this combination is appropriate.

M. FOSELLI has announced to the French Academy of Sciences that he has succeeded in producing an amount of cold just below the zero of the Fahrenheit scale, by simple mechanical action creating rapid evaporation. He employs a wheel formed of a spiral tube, both ends of which are open, set vertically and half immersed in the fluid to be cooled, so that the latter passes constantly through the whole length of the tube, half of which is constantly above the fluid, and being wet gives rise to active evaporation, and consequent refrigeration within it. The evaporation is increased by a small fan. The principle of which M. Foselli here avails himself is of course well known, but the multiplication of the points of evaporation by mechanical arrangement, according to the method which he has originated, is certainly ingenious; and in hot, dry weather even a disc of iron turning rapidly in liquid would produce refrigeration.

THE information, so curious to all who are interested in the progress of chemical science, comes all the way from Tiffin, in Peris, that peroxide of hydrogen is in the air. M. Schonbein, who had no doubt of its existence in the atmosphere, never succeeded in demonstrating its presence. This success, however, is now claimed by that acute and persevering investigator, M. Struve. Along with the peroxide of hydrogen, he discovered always in floods ozone and nitrate of ammonia. These were also found in hail and in sea water. In these days, when the origin of nitrates of water is so warmly debated in connection with the question of the possible previous sewage contamination of water, we are fortunately reminded by M. Deville—that most accomplished of French chemists—that he collected snow on the Andes, at the height of about 4,000 feet, which yielded a large amount of nitric acid, doubtless derived from nitrate of ammonia, which Struve has now discovered in the air.

A FRENCH chemist, M. Delrue, claims to be the inventor of a superior composition for preventing and removing boiler incrustations. The substance in question is composed entirely of vegetable matter, and is prepared by dissolving or infusing in hot water the bark of oak and pine, together with the leaves of the sumach tree ground and reduced to a state of coarse powder; this infusion is concentrated to a density of about ten degrees Baume, and to it is added a quantity, say from 15 to 30 per cent, of cream of tartar —bitartrate of potass—and spirits of turpentine. In employing this liquid to prevent incrustation in steam boilers, a quantity of it is introduced from time to time into the boiler, the quantity of the liquid varying according to the boiler's capacity, three pints being generally sufficient for every thousand pints of water in the boiler to prevent incrustation forming for about ten days. We have the impression that this or a very similar composition has heretofore been tried, but was abandoned on account of its comparative inefficiency.

AT a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Edinburgh, a paper descriptive of a new mill for grinding wheat without millstones was read. According to the description, this mill reduces the wheat by percussion, while it is unsupported and falling freely, or being projected through the air. The wheat, in passing through the machine, is struck by a series of bars moving at an immense speed in opposite directions; it is thus instantaneously reduced to a state ready for bolting, no injurious heat being caused, and the flour produced is of much superior quality to that obtained by ordinary grinding, while the cost of its production is considerably less. One of these machines, in its perfect state, is in full operation in Edinburgh, and realizes all the advantages claimed for it. These advantages are, the very light and rarely needed repairs it requires compared with millstones; the fewer men required and consequent saving in wages; the exemption from loss by scorching; the small ground and space occupied; and the much less driving power needed.

VARIOUS devices have, from time to time, been brought forward with a view to prevent the ordinary safety lamps—so necessary for working in mines—from being tampered with. Locks of almost every conceivable description have been brought out, but in nearly every instance they have failed to answer the special requirements. Recently, however, according to the London scientific journals an arrangement has been contrived which appears to combine all the essentials so long desired, and by which any tampering with it is made known in a very peculiar manner. In this device there is no lock whatever, or even fastening, the bottom being simply screwed and unscrewed by turning it with the hand. After the wick of the lamp is lighted, the bottom is screwed on, and then it is ready for work. Should any endeavor be made to get at the flame, which could only be attempted by unscrewing the bottom, the moment that the screw is turned round, the light gradually goes out, and before the two parts can be separated, the light is entirely extinguished.

GENERALITIES.

BOSTON is looking for one of the pleasant fiery demonstrations of the Internationalists.

THE Boston *Times* thinks that from all appearances there will soon be but one railroad in the United States—the Pennsylvania Central.

DURING a hunt in Kentucky a pointer dog came to a point on the railroad track just as a train was approaching, and his instinct cost him his life.

DULUTH had an unfortunate fire the other day, which started in the house of the steam fire engine, and destroyed the house and its contents.

A LADY who was one hundred years old died the other day, near Tipton, Iowa, from the effects of over exertion in carrying a sack of flour on her shoulders about a mile.

THE fences have been removed from around Madison and Union squares in New York city, and the frequenters of the parks are much pleased with the change.

IN Switzerland the telegraph has superceded the post to a much greater extent than in England or Scotland. The wires go everywhere, and a message of ten words costs only ten cents.

THERE is no duller blunder, says a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, than the supposition that the schemers and tricksters and unscrupulous men of a party are its shrewdest managers, and that honor and decency are impracticable in politics.

A MISS BRIEL, of Richmond, Virginia, who was in Europe during the late Franco Prussian war, received on Friday last, from the Emperor William, of Germany, a splendid cross of honor, in recognition of the services rendered by her to the sick and wounded soldiers.

THE Swiss inhabitants of the District of Columbia will, on the 13th inst., celebrate the five hundred and fifty sixth anniversary of the independence of Switzerland. As a part of the programme a splendid national flag, ordered from that country, will be presented by the ladies.

THE following delicate compliment to a contemporary we found in "the leading journal of the Southwest," Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia *Press*, is at last threatened with a calamity equalling those of the Northwestern States. What, can it be possible that another Philadelphia *Press* is about to be started there?"

THE London *Court Journal* says it is rumored that Lord Walter Campbell, who has for some little time been engaged in commercial life in the United States, is about to marry the daughter of one of the wealthiest American citizens, "the proprietor of some of the biggest of those monstrous establishments, the New York hotels.

VIOLENT exercise is seldom useful. It was noticed by the early Greeks that no one who in early youth won the prizes at the Olympic games ever distinguished himself afterward. The same principle holds good in regard to overtaxing the mental powers in early life. An overworked brain is the source of sorrows in later years.

A NARROW gauge railroad has been opened to traffic between Toronto and Orangeville, in Toronto, Canada, and is doing a successful business in the transportation of freight and passengers. The gauge, three feet and a half, is found no obstacle to its efficiency for carrying freight, while the accommodations for passengers are described as entirely comfortable and satisfactory.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: Jacob Kline died at No. 256 South Clinton street, yesterday, from the effects of a blow on the head, received on the night of the fire. His dwelling was in flames, and while moving his household goods into the street, he was attacked by two men who attempted to steal what he had in his arms. He resisted, and one of them struck him on the head with a shovel.

A Mrs. and Miss Carter, living in St. John's county, Florida, have recently distinguished themselves by killing a large bear. Two monster bears were in chase of some hogs when espied by the ladies, who set dogs on them. One of the bears ascended a tree. The ladies gathered an ax, stood at the root of the tree, and as the bear attempted to descend struck it on the head, and, with the assistance of the dogs, killed it.

FROM the Helena, Montana *Herald*, of the 6th instant, we clip the following item: Hundreds of thousands of acres of fine timber land on the hills and mountains bordering Deep Creek Valley, are being destroyed by fire, which originated, no doubt, through the almost criminal carelessness of hunters in that vicinity. The loss to us is trifling, but the value of these timber lands to future generations is incalculable.

FRANCE has always been the land of suicide, and according to the *Liberte*, the crime has greatly increased of late years. A young man was found the other day dead in his bed, stabbed by a pair of scissors, which had been left behind by the young lady who did not requite his love. The scissors remained plunged into his body, and attached to them was a paper, inscribed "Marguerite." This is quite a Dumas *fils* "situation."

IT is a remarkable fact that the artists in Berlin have not been tainted by the events of the war. Had the victories been on the French side, we should have acres of canvas covered with "battles," "charges," "skirmishes" and "surrenders," but the landwehr man has gone back to his shop and studio undazzled. An artist reports from Berlin that the pictures in the various studios ready for the exhibition are all of peace, and mostly of country life, none possessing allusion to the war.

AN old man of seventy, living near Newport, Indiana, quarrelled with his wife, and taking down his shot-gun, announced that he would commit suicide forthwith. He went into the yard, lay down on the ground where he could be seen from a front window, fired the gun off in the air, and remained motionless for an hour, during which time his slyly watched the door and window for the appearance of his grief-stricken wife. "But he was sadly mistaken," says the old gentleman's home paper. "They did not come out to see whether he had blown the top of his head off or not. This was more than the old man could stand; he rose up, went into the house, and made things hot for the old woman and the children for a while. He'd show them whether they wouldn't come out when he had killed himself."

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

Thiers Recommends His Successor.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY

Great Anxiety for News from Chicago.

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

A Congress of Workingmen Summoned at Berlin.

PRESENTATION TO WASHBURNE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

LONDON, November 2.—The international copyright discussion continues, Mrs. Braddon renewing her complaints.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.

A serious railway accident is reported at Perth, Scotland. No particulars.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

The Mansion House fund last evening amounted to £45,500. The receipts of the Relief Committee of Liverpool amounted to £18,700.

PERSONAL.

It is certain that Prince Metternich and Chevalier Nigra, the Austrian and Italian ambassadors, will both leave Paris soon and, perhaps, come to London. The alleged cause is the petticoat influence.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

Minister Schenck has removed his residence to Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park.

INTERESTED IN CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The *Tribune's* London letter of October 21st says: Nothing could be better proof of the English interest in Chicago than the extraordinary efforts of the London press to get early and full accounts from that city. A sharp lookout was kept for the Java, at Queenstown, bringing the New York papers of the 11th ult. The newspaper reporters went off in the steam tug and caught her some distance out at sea, got the papers, and this morning we have from three to six columns in each of the leading journals.

Among the recent large subscriptions, I note the Bank of England and Union Bank of London each $7,000.

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

The new alliance between the Peers and workingmen has fallen into discredit. Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, Lord Carnavon, Marquis of Lorne, Duke of Richmond, Lord Henry Lennox, Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gathorne Hardy have severally denied all complicity in the business. Some of them had never heard of it till they read the newspaper accounts.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, November 2.—A compromise has been arrived at between the French and English Governments in regard to the commercial treaty. The notice of abrogation given by France has been withdrawn. The treaty is to be continued in force, but with material modifications, the details of which have already been agreed upon.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Manhattan has arrived out.

FRANCE.

PRESENTATION TO WASHBURNE.

PARIS, November 2.—A deputation of Americans to day waited upon Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, and presented him with a service of plate as a recognition of his services to his countrymen during the siege by the Germans and under the Commune.

EMBASSY DECLINED.

M. Laron Clere has declined the French Embassy at Berlin.

DULL.

LONDON, November 2.—Paris is dull just now for the ladies.

POLITICAL WILL.

President Thiers is uncertain of his tenure of life, and has made a political will, hoping to secure the succession in the Presidency for Casimir Pereiere.

A CANDIDATE.

The *Rappel* is again published, and advocates the claims of Victor Hugo for the Presidency.

OFFERS TO TRADE.

Again it is rumored that Prince Bismarck offers Metz, dismantled, for Pondicherry or Cochin China.

GERMANY.

CONGRESS OF WORKMEN SUMMONED.

BERLIN, November 2.—The Workingmen's Committee of this city have summoned a congress of workmen, to meet here on the 19th inst. The object of the meeting is to organize a general strike for a reduction of the daily term of labor to nine hours and for a general increase in wages.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

The subscriptions to the Chicago relief fund received at the bourse to date amount to 20,500 thalers.

CINCINNATI.

The New Hotel.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—The Cincinnati Hotel Company, with a capital of $500,000, filed a certificate of incorporation yesterday. The company proposes to build a first-class hotel at the corner of Fourth street and Central avenue.

DESCENT ON HOUSE BREAKERS.

On Friday last a descent was made by the Sheriff and posse on the residence of a man named English, the headquarters of a gang of house-breakers, near Chilli cothe, Ohio. A complete set of burglars' tools was captured, including tools for instructing novices in the art of burglary. Two men, named English and Ecklee, were arrested. Mr. Sumner, a merchant, identified eight hundred dollars' worth of goods.

GENERAL FREIGHT AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the semi-annual meeting of the General Freight Agents' Association of the United States and Canadas, held in this city yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, O. H. Wadsworth; Vice President, H. W. Hibbard; Secretary, H. C. Dahl. The meeting then adjourned to meet in Louisville next May.

ARMY CONTRACTOR INDICTED.

The United States Grand Jury have indicted Benj. J. Davidson, an army contractor, for making and presenting fraudulent vouchers for forage amounting to $70,000.

TENNESSEE.

Political.

MEMPHIS, November 2.—At the meetings which are now being held nightly by the Republicans, a strong feeling is growing up against the administration, on account of the removal of Hodge, Brooks and Patton.

MASONIC.

The Grand Chapter of the State convened this morning. Rev. Geo. A. Donnelly was elected Grand High Priest for the ensuing year, and L. E. Barber, Grand Secretary.

INDIANA.

A Grand Wedding.

FORT WAYNE, November 2.—Miss Julia Ward, daughter of an old pioneer citizen of this city, was married to Thos. W. Weaver to-night. Upwards of one thousand cards were issued. The ceremony took place in the rink, which was crowded, and great numbers were unable to obtain admittance. It is conceded to be the most recherche affair that has ever occurred in this city.

THE CAPITAL.

Number of Distilleries in the United States.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Civil Service Commissioners at Work.

THE CATACAZY-FISH AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1871.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commission to-day was in session. The subject was postmasters. The difficulty is to fix a point where competitive examinations shall commence, as of thirty thousand postmasters, twenty-two thousand receive salaries of less than one hundred dollars per year. It is thought that this class should not submit to examination, as the greater part of the offices are held merely for neighborhood accommodation, and not profit.

DISTILLERIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Returns to November 1st, show that two hundred and five grain and molasses distilleries are in operation, producing 241,112 gallons of spirits daily, being an increase of twenty-nine distilleries over the month of October, and an increase of 57,140 gallons of spirits daily. Of the distilleries in operation, Illinois has 42, Indiana 21, Kentucky 16, New York 11, Ohio 39 and Pennsylvania 29.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise slightly, with light winds and pleasant weather, in the South and Middle States on Friday; northwesterly winds and partially cloudy weather in New England and northern New York; fresh northwest winds on Lake Ontario; southerly, winds on Lakes Michigan and Superior; northerly winds and clearing weather on the Gulf coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

THE CATACAZY IMBROGLIO.

The telegram from Russia denying that Minister Cataczay is not to be recalled after the visit of the Grand Duke, has attracted attention in official circles. There is authority for the statement that Cataczay has been told that after the visit of the Grand Duke he will not be received as a minister here; that if he does not leave, his passports will be sent him.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Charles C. Beaman, Jr., as Examiner of Claims in the Department of State. Moses N. Adams has been appointed as agent for the Sisseton and Wahpton bands of Sioux Indians in Dakota.

DENIAL.

The President of the Seneca Sand Stone Company denies that President Grant requested him to sell his stock in the company. He says that in 1867 the President invested ten thousand dollars for the benefit of his family.

ESCORT REFUSED.

The War Department again declines to grant an escort to Indian Superintendent Vial, on the ground of the insufficiency of troops in Montana and the season being too far advanced.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Merchants National Bank of Toledo to commence business with a capital of $300,000.

THE RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, November 2.—Clear and cool. River falling. Departed—Lucy Bertram, Alice and Utah, for St. Louis; Legal Tender, White and Ida, for Evansville. November 2.—Clear and mild. River risen one inch. Port list: up—Empire, 8 P. M.; Fanny Brandies and Fayette, 8 A. M.; Leclaire, 10. Down—Ella Hughes, 4 A. M.; Mary Miller, 6. Business active.

CAIRO, November 2.—Capital City cleared for New Orleans at 7 A. M.; T. Eckert, Island 9 to 10; Joe Bee, St. Louis and return, 11; E. H. Durfee cleared for New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Ada Hellman, Memphis to Cairo, 9. Henry Weaver, mate of the Octavia, who was stabbed by the cook last week, died this morning in the hospital here. River stationary. Clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—Arrived—Lockwood, Red River; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi; Susie Silver, New Orleans; Bertha, Illinois River. Departed—Messenger, Keokuk; N. C. Yeager, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi. River rising slowly. Weather clear and warm.

LITTLE ROCK, November 2.—Weather clear and cool. River rose three and a half feet and still rising. It is currently reported on the streets this evening that the Cleslie was sunk below here, but no definite information could be obtained.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—Arrived—Jas. Howard and Rob Roy, St. Louis. Departed—Seminole, White river; Tom Reese and barges, Mary Alice and barges, Mollie Ebert, Mollie Moore, John Kyle and Mary E. Poe, St. Louis. Cloudy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—River stationary; 2 feet 8 inches at head of canal; 12 or 14 inches in the chute. Clear and pleasant. The Harrington steam syphon pump failed for the fourth time at a trial on the R. C. Gray on Tuesday.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Five deaths from yellow fever were reported at Charleston yesterday.

—At the races at Philadelphia, yesterday, Goldsmith Maid beat Lucy three straight heats.

—John Ware, twice convicted of murder in the second degree for killing his father in Camden, N. J., has been sentenced to be executed on the 15th of December.

—The stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad have been authorized to issue five million dollars in twenty years' seven per cent. currency bonds, to meet the requirements of the road.

—A Salt Lake letter states that Brigham Young has instructed Delegate Hooper to propose to Congress the admission of Utah as a State upon the abolition of polygamy and the withdrawal of the suits now pending against the Mormons.

KENTUCKY.

Change of Name.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—The City Council to-night ordered printed, and made it a special order for the next meeting, November 16th, a proposition to change the name and direction of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, and make it the Louisville Road, on condition that the city subscribes twelve hundred thousand dollars to the enterprise. The proposition seems to meet with general favor, and will probably be submitted to a vote of the people.

CALIFORNIA.

Fatal Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—The front of the Mechanics Fair pavillion, which is being demolished, fell this morning, killing a spectator, Patrick Corry, and mortally injuring assistant foreman D. Maxwell.

Voodooism in Louisiana.

The *Planter's Banner* says: The conjuring mania seems to be on the increase among the black people of St. Mary, and along the Teche in Louisiana. Though one of the most foolish things on earth, the negroes have an unshaken confidence in it. Any old rough-looking negro, with an old bag containing bones, hair, lizard heads, and other odd ends of traps and trash, for keeping with a wild African imagination, can pass himself off as a conjurer, and the negroes are all afraid of him. He pretends to have the power to put spells upon other negroes, sickness, insanity, delusions and death at his will. If any negro is sick, and the disease is a little odd in its symptoms, the wild fancy of the negro immediately attributes the illness to voodouism.

It is astonishing to notice the alarm which these colored imposters create among those of their own race. The cunning of some of these conjurers is often remarkable. Last season, one of them collected some live lizards, and, attending a voodooed patient, pretended to take one of the reptiles from her arm. She would allow no one to see him do it, but as soon as the act was done, he sent to the field, and the hands left their plows, and rushed to the quarters to see the remarkable lizard which had just been extracted from the arm of the woman who for weeks had not been able to do anything on account of the horrid infirmity inflicted upon her by a conjurer.

The same crafty conjurer made a practice of collecting the youngest aligators he could find in the swamps, using them for the same purpose as he used the lizards. So far as we can learn, all the genuine pure-blooded Africans believe in voodouism to a greater or less extent. It is a part of their nature, inherited from their African ancestors, and it will go down to posterity through a thousand generations, if the race does not become extinct.

"SAY Cuffey, how many beans make six?" "Dunno about the beans, sah, but a half dozen Pier, Dannals & Co.'s bottled ale is six, shoh, an' de best six dis chile eber got in his life. Yah! yah!"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

No Chicago Losses.
The
Pennsylvania
Insurance Company
of Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1825.
Cash Assets,
$1,100,000.
This old and conservative Company, having lost nothing by the Chicago fire, offers absolute security to persons seeking insurance. Policies written and Losses adjusted and paid by
William L. Jones,
84 Fourth Avenue,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1871.

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871.

FOR MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
FOR TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

CINCINNATI is to have a new half million dollar hotel. No city in the country is more in need of a good hotel.

THE sensational New York *Sun* doubts whether Alexis means to come to this country. He set out to go where he pleases. Possibly he has heard of the Tammany thieves, and fears to come among them with his loose change and jewels. Perhaps.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the woman suffrage case, is known to be adverse to the petitioner, and will be published in a few days The grounds taken are, that the organic laws of the district expressly limit the right of suffrage to males.

OUR CITY has good reason to be proud of Hon. Jared M. Brush, our worthy Mayor, who has been so conspicuous and zealous in the grand work of charity towards Chicago and the Northwest. He has been indefatigable, and doubtless has done as much good and practical work in the cause as any gentleman in the country. Such a philanthropic chief executive reflects credit on our whole people of the city.

THE New York *Times* publishes a statement made by Captain Reichman of the steamship *Hermann*, that Andrew J. Garvey took passage on his vessel in September last, under the name of MacDonald, accompanied by his wife, and is now in Europe, safe from the clutches of the law. He gives some facts which prove conclusively that MacDonald is the veritable Garvey, who saw the storm about to break over him, and sought safety in flight, and remains a fugitive from justice, constantly dreading exposure and arrest. We suppose Ingersoll has also escaped, but he will yet be brought to justice.

THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS demands that Gen. Sheridan, Col. Sherman and others implicated in killing Grosvenor while Chicago was under military rule, shall be indicted and tried for murder. Therein, Gov. Palmer proves his lack of sound judgment. Had it not been for the strict rule and discipline of the military, untold horrors would have been visited by the thieves and roughs on the distressed people of the destroyed city. The killing of Grosvenor was a lamentable thing but the deed was one that could not have been avoided by the military commandants, the murderer being an over-zealous, youthful guard, who believed he was but performing a soldiers only duty when he fired. If brought to trial no jury in the world would find Sheridan and his associates guilty, and it is folly to urge the prosecution.

THE ELECTION for city officers and members of Councils will be held on the first Tuesday of December. Thus far there has been very little life in the canvass. The Democracy will hardly, at this late day, put a ticket in the field. The contest for the Mayoralty is the only one that will be made, and the struggle lies between B. W. Morgan, Esq., regular Republican nominee, and Hon. James Blackmore, independent candidate. The election of the former seems like a foregone conclusion, and he is abundantly qualified for the discharge of the duties of the important office in every respect. His friends, however, should be up and doing, for fancied security is generally prolific of evil at the polls. Mr. Blackmore has much personal popularity, but there is not a shadow of chance for his success if a full Republican vote can be brought out on the day of election.

THE Philadelphia *Press* ventures to lecture the Republican papers of the State for pronouncing upon the Evans case on loose clamor and rumor. With all due respect for the *Press* we beg to say that not one word has been written in condemnation of the defaulting State agent that he did not deserve, notwithstanding the decision of the court that discharged him on legal technicalities. It is the duty of the honest newspaper to expose villainy in any shape in high place or in low place, and Mr. Evans' case demanded the exposure it received. If $291,000 can be made honestly out of the treasury of the State we can very readily excuse the Tammany thieves for amassing such immense fortunes in so short a space of time. Evans is no more honest than Tweed, and doubtless the virtuous *Press* knows who might have shared in the plunder he is charged with retaining, for a family's secrets are common to its members.

B. C. GALVIN, who caused the arrest of Secretary Boutwell, is a well-known financier, whose antecedents do not speak loudly in his praise. He claims to be the author of the plan adopted by the Secretary, and through him by the Government, for extinguishing the national debt, with the correlative financial measures of the Treasury Department. This appears like a rather singular thing to be arrested for, and Mr. Galvin may or may not be seeking notoriety by this plan of procedure. The Secretary appears to take the matter quite coolly, if we can judge him by his conduct subsequent to his sudden and unexpected arrest, and when his trial comes up we would respectfully suggest to him that he summon the financial editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, who doubtless will assist him by swearing that the measures adopted by him, and the authorship of which is claimed by Galvin, are of no earthly value. This, if believed by the jury, will no doubt secure the release of Mr. Boutwell, as no valuable claim can be supposed to attach to a thing which is utterly without value. We hope the editor aforesaid will hold himself in readiness when called upon, and give the weight of his testimony on behalf of the importunate Secretary.

ENGLAND seems to have gotten herself into trouble through her haste to help France settle the war claims of Bismarck. It appears that the Bank of England subscribed for a portion of the French loan, and agreed to cash the drafts of France in payment of the German indemnity, and as Bismarck, of course, demands *gold* for these subscriptions and drafts, the bank is somewhat puzzled to raise the wherewith to meet the sudden and tremendous drain upon its vaults. *There is not specie enough available in the entire world to pay this war claim, at once.* The entire gold and silver coin of Europe and America is estimated at one thousand million dollars (two hundred million pounds sterling), and the Bank of England is *pushed* as it never was before. Bismarck is inexorable in his demands for gold; England has agreed to furnish it, and from present appearances it will trouble her to do it. She has offered "Bank of England notes" (as good as gold, the world over), but they are, for some unexplained reason, declined. Gold, gold, nothing but gold will fill the bond. We wonder if this strategy is not resorted to by the wily Bismarck in order to punish England for her interference between France and Prussia, or Germany?

SPAIN AND CUBA.

IT is somewhat surprising that the good King Amadeus does not already see the foolishness of any further attempts to conquer a peace on the island of Cuba. The last accounts we have from there, indicate that the Spanish forces are no nearer success, than they were a year ago, whilst the Cubans are as strong and steadfast as ever, fully believing that ultimate victory and independence await them. With this state of facts, staring Amadeus in the face, and whilst the peace of his own domestic household is seriously threatened by the unrestful elements of Spanish sovereignty, his war minister reports that the Cuban insurrection has cost sixty-three million dollars, during the past year, and the National Treasury is twenty millions behind. As if these troubles were not enough to encircle the crown with the necessary thorns, the last news per steamer, reports the Spanish forces in Cuba in a state of insubordination, and ready to commit a few acts of hostility against the crown. Why does the wisdom of this new King not teach him, that Spain is immeasurably better off without Cuba, than with her at the tune of an annual outlay of over sixty million dollars? Besides, after this expense shall have continued for some years to come, there will then doubtless be little to induce the belief that the Cubans can be conquered, It would seem that this hitherto of late impotent power had quite enough to engage all its attention and means, in order to govern well its subjects in Spain, without attempting, in addition, to hold against their will, so brave, determined and powerful a people as the Cubans. But time will tell, and not many years can elapse without some change taking place, which will correctly foreshadow the political future of both the Spaniard and Cuban. That the latter will achieve his independence we have never doubted, but that Amadeus will be able, by ever so much care, to establish himself peacefully and permanently on the Spanish throne we think admits of grave doubts, to say the least.

PITTSBURGH'S ENTERPRISE.

Within three months there have been subscribed over three million dollars in this city and vicinity to local improvement companies, having for their purpose the development of our resources, the increase of our facilities for communication with each other, and carrying on our growing industries. This does not include the stock subscribed to the new "Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway," nor the subscriptions for the new Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds, for building the Mahoning branch, nor for the stock of the narrow gauge railroad between this city and Sewickley, and other kindred enterprises, all of which would amount to as much more, as the above named sum. The principal investments made and included in our estimate, have been in the Consolidated Gas Company, the Tripartite Bridge Company, the Castle Shannon Railway Company, with several coal and coke companies, one or two banking and insurance institutions, and two Homestead and Improvement Land Companies. In addition to these above named, there have been large investments made in real estate chiefly through the agency of the two last named companies, and all tending to beautify, improve and build up our suburban property, and make homes for all our people.

We now have another grand improvement as well as a rare exhibition of engineering capacity, which is fast overcoming the difficulties of our uneven surface of country, and making every spot useful in the progress of our city, we refer to the Fifth avenue bridge, which is to span the Monongahela river at the first dam, and connect the Sixth ward of our city with the busy and flourishing suburb of Birmingham, which is fast assuming the proportions of a large city. The proposed structure, a sketch of which may be seen in the window of Messrs. Barker, on Fifth avenue near Market street, will start from the mouth of Miltenberger street, on the bluff above the dam, and connect with the street immediately opposite, near the old Mulvany glass works. It will be over one hundred feet above the surface of the river, and will be about fifteen hundred feet long, and will rest on three piers. It will cost when completed between three and four hundred thousand dollars, and will be one of the handsomest, as well as one of the most substantial bridges to be found anywhere in this country. As a route, it will open up a direct line to the city, to a population of fully 30,000 on the South Side, and make for the large manufactories the shortest road to the depots and business portions of Pittsburgh.

We understand it is the intention of the City Councils to immediately open Diswiddie street, which is the extension of Miltenberger street, through the hill to Centre avenue, and thence, by a street to be hereafter opened, make a route over the hill to the Seventeenth ward (Lawrenceville). This will add materially to the income of the new bridge, as it will open a straight line of streets and avenues connecting these distant portions of our dense population, cutting off a circuit now necessarily made of at least three miles.

We take pleasure in calling attention to these noble enterprises, which speak so intelligently of our progress and of our wisdom as a people. They prove that nothing will be left undone within the bounds of possibility by this generation, to develop the resources of this wealthy and favored section, and to adorn and beautify the scenery, naturally picturesque, with the handiwork of our skilled artizans. There is probably no place in our land, which is advancing in all material wealth and improvement, at so rapid a pace as our own cities, and it is no mushroom growth that we see, but the natural and substantial evidence of that wealth, for which we have long been credited, but which has remained unused, and almost unknown to ourselves until within a few years. It is now being seen and felt in these great improvements, these wonders of engineering skill. Our mountains are being streaked with iron rails as with the webs of the spider, our rivers are fast being spanned by marvels of beauty and solidity in the shape of iron suspension bridges, new mines are being opened up almost daily, and the railways, the bridges and the streets of our city are crowded with the evidences of our labor and skill. Pittsburgh has a great future ahead of her, and the present generation is doing its full share toward preparing the way for it. We are proud of our city, proud of our people, and of their labors. May no giant enemy in the shape of fire, water or pestilence interfere with our progress.

Pointed Questions.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: When did Father Hecker say that "ere long there is to be a State religion in this country, and that State religion is to be the Roman Catholic?" When did Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburgh say, "Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite can be carried into effect without peril to the Catholic world" When did the Archbishop of St. Louis say, "If the Catholics ever, which they surely will, gain an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in this country will be at an end?" We must declare very plainly that we do not believe that either the Father or the Bishop or the Archbishop has ever said anything of the kind; but the Rev. Mr. Furlon, in an anti-Catholic tract now before us, asserts that they have; and if so, we think it important that the public should know when and where.

NEBRASKA.

Its Waters, Timber, Soil, Wealth, Population, Railroads, Etc.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh GAZETTE.]

ROCK BLUFFS, NEBRASKA, October 25th, 1871.

"The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,"

So wrote that inspired bard W. C. Bryant, and the sentiment seems justly applicable now to the "dry, and sear" prairies of Nebraska.

A month ago, and the topography of no country was more delightful to the eye than that of Nebraska; but two or three frosts have changed, one among the grandest of hesperian scenes, into Bryant's ideal of autumnal decay.

NEBRASKA,

The youngest State in the Union, lies north of latitude 40 degrees, and principally west of 20 degrees west longitude from Washington. Its eastern line is distant about one thousand miles from Pittsburgh, and by rail it is only about forty-four hours distant. The State lies in a direct line west of Pennsylvania, and Lincoln, its capital is near the same parallel of latitude which passes through Pittsburgh. Its climate, therefore, is not dissimilar to that of the old Keystone State; although we may note this difference, that, in consequence of the absence of large hills, and heavy forest, the wind *seems* to blow with greater violence in Nebraska; and during a snow storm, these winds are rendered somewhat "piercing," but still no so objectionable as many seem to imagine.

SOIL.

No country can boast of better soil than Nebraska—better, we mean, for the production of cereals and vegetables. The rich prairie lands yield abundantly wheat, corn, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. The soil, contrasted with that of Pennsylvania, has this advantage over the latter: it never remains muddy so long after rains and thaws, but in a very short time after the heaviest rains, farmers may go to work with their plows and harrows. Another advantage we might mention, viz: the soil is more durable—it does not require a coat of grass or manure every three or four years to induce a yield of grain. We have seen lands upon which ten or a dozen successive crops had been raised, and the last equally as heavy a yield as the first, second or third. The soil is of a rich, black loam, varying in thickness from twelve inches to six feet, and seems to be principally of a vegetable composition.

WATER AND TIMBER.

Of the former, Nebraska possesses a superabundance, and the quality is second to that of no other country. Three principal rivers drain the State, besides numerous smaller streams which afford excellent water power for moving manufactories. The latter is somewhat scarce in Nebraska, and it constitutes the great objection which Eastern people have to the State; but we soon learn to economize and yet we seem to have plenty of timber—at least for purposes of fuel. Along the streams we find native trees in considerable quantities, principally of cotton-wood, black walnut, elm, hackbery, burr oak and soft maple. But we do not depend upon these to supply our wants; the citizens bestow much time and labor upon the rearing of timber. Large quantities of cotton-wood, walnut and soft maple are annually planted, and numerous groves now vary and break the otherwise monotonous appearance of the prairies. The cotton-wood is harder, but similar to pine in texture; it grows very rapidly, and from an apparently insignificant sprout, in a few years there grows a large tree. In fact we have seen groves of ten or twelve years' growth which contained trees of this wood, that measured eight to twelve inches in diameter, and which would yield at least one half a cord of wood.

MATERIAL WEALTH.

The material prosperity of Nebraska during the last few years has been great. Since her advantages have been advertised, and properly set before the world, there has been a constant influx of immigration; and every year witnesses hundreds of new farms opened up on the prairies. Europe and the Eastern States of our own Republic pour their thousands of sturdy yeoman into the State every year, and the bleak prairies are made to "blossom as the rose."

In the year 1862 our taxable property amounted to the small sum of $6,089,989; previous to that the amount had been greater—or in 1859 it was $7,584,194; but during the war the taxable property seemed to decrease. But in the year 1864 we find it footing up to nearly ten millions, and in 1870 to more than fifty millions. The census returns of 1860 gave us a population of 28,000, that of 1870 gave us a population of 123,000; and many good judges estimate our population now at 175,000.

RAILROADS.

The Union Pacific—the "eighth wonder of the world"—passes through the State. It affords the denizens of Nebraska an easy outlet to the golden shores of the Pacific. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad has penetrated as far as Crete, or about seventy miles west of the Missouri river. This road affords to the people of the South Platte country direct transportation to Chicago and to all eastern points. Other roads in different parts of the State are in process of construction, so that in a few years we predict that railroads will run through nearly every county in the State. The St. Louis & Nebraska Trunk Railroad is projected from St. Louis, to connect with the Union Pacific at Omaha, following the west bank of the Missouri river.

AREA AND FARMING LANDS.

Nebraska contains 75,000 square miles of territory, or about forty-eight million acres of land, and but a very small portion, comparatively speaking, that cannot be cultivated. Thousands of acres are annually taken up under the homestead law; yet there are thousands of acres of as good land as can be found anywhere open for settlement. There are houses on our broad prairies for thousands, and all the compensation the Goverment requires is to settle on the land and remain five years. This will entitle the settler to a title from the Government in fee and even if nothing else is made he has at least *made* eighty or a hundred and sixty acres of land. Unimproved lands can be purchased at from five to forty dollars per acre—the price being generally determined by the contiguity of the land to a railroad, town, or some other advantageous point. NEBRASKA.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF FUNDS.

How They are Administered.

We mentioned some days ago that a committee of distinguished Philadelphians had been sent to Chicago to report upon the manner and means of distribution of the funds raised for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire. The committee has returned and presented a report from which we give copious extracts:

Their first official visit was to R B. Mason, Esq., Mayor of Chicago, to whom they were accredited. In their interview with Mr. Mason, they were informed that he had, by public proclamation, after a full consideration of the subject, turned over the whole duty and responsibility of distributing the relief supplies and expending the relief moneys, so far as they had been placed under his control, to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, an old established organization, which had large experience in the way of relieving the poor, in a systematic form, and which possessed the confidence of the people of Chicago. Immediately upon receiving this information, they proceeded to the central office of this Society, and called upon its chief executive officer, Wirt Dexter, Esq. This gentleman explained to your committee fully and clearly the whole plan of operations of the Society, and the method of carrying that plan into execution. It is simply an amplification of the system which the Society had already in operation, enlarged and adapted to the vast dimensions and peculiar and urgent necessities of the terrible calamity which has fallen upon the people of Chicago. The work had been promptly divided among eight committees, the titles and duties of which are as follows:

Committee No. 1.—On receiving, storing and sorting supplies, and dealing out upon requisitions from other committees. Murry Nelson, chairman, aided by Gen. Hardie.

No. 2.—Committee on Shelter, to provide tents and barracks. T. M. Avery, chairman.

No. 3.—Committee on Employment, to provide labor for able-bodied applicants. Chairman, N. K. Fairbank.

No. 4.—Committee on Transportation, to provide passes for persons and freight accommodations for supplies. Chairman, George M. Pullman.

No. 5.—Committee on Reception and Correspondence, to receive visitors and answer all dispatches and letters. Chairman, Wirt Dexter.

No. 6.—Committee on Distribution of food, clothing and fuel. O. C. Gibbs, Superintendent of Relief and Aid Society, chairman.

No. 7.—Committee on Sick, Sanitary and Hospital Measures. Dr. A. H. Johnson, chairman.

No. 8.—Executive Committee, consisting of R. B. Mason, the Mayor, and the City Comptroller, the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, together with the chairman of the foregoing committees.

To these committees a ninth was added during the visit of our committee, entitled the Bureau of Special Counsel and Assistance to take charge of cases which could not be readily disposed of by either of the others, its principal functions being to aid those who were suffering in silence because they had not made their wants known, and by supplying small sums of money either as donations, or as advances in the nature of loans to be repaid if the recipients shall be able to do so in the future, so as to aid the beneficiaries *in their efforts to take care of themselves.*

Each of these committees is employed throughout the whole day in the discharge of its special duties, and the chairmen of all of them meet every night as an Executive Board. At these nightly meetings, all the proceedings of the various committees are reported, and all information as to the progress and developments of the work of relief is concentrated. Your committee, by invitation, attended one of these meetings of the Executive Board, where they had ample opportunity to observe its proceedings; and they were also invited to examine the whole work of relief critically, and to make suggestions in the way of improvement.

The business of your committee mainly concerned the Executive Board, and the subjects of food clothing, fuel and shelter. Having been fully and satisfactorily advised of the general plan of operations, by the chairman of the Executive Board, your committee next inquired into the faithful, intelligent and impartial execution of the work in its details by the subordinate agencies. To this end they visited the office of the General Superintendent of distribution of supplies, Mr. O. C. Gibbs. This gentlemen has been for a long time the Agent of the Relief and Aid Society. Here we found that under the general direction of the Executive Committee, of which Wirt Dexter, Esq., is the chairman, the work of relief was in operation under a thoughtfully conceived and well regulated and methodized system. The city had been divided into districts and sub districts, in each of which there was a carefully selected superintendent of distribution, aided by citizens in whom the people of the districts have confidence, and by the corps of visitors. Books have been opened and blank forms printed so as to carry on the work with system and accuracy as well as dispatch. Copies of these printed forms were furnished your committee. They could easily see that the system adopted was well calculated to prevent imposition on the part of applicants not entitled to relief, to prevent to a great degree the duplication of aid by "repeating," to prevent wasteful and improvident application of supplies, and above all to make it certain that the meritorious class who suffer patiently, and who are reluctant to make their wants known shall not be overlooked or neglected.

Each of the districts and sub districts has its headquarters where applications for relief are received, where the claims of the applicants are examined according to a printed form of instructions, and where the results are filed and recorded. Each one of the districts is also furnished with a depot for the storage and distribution of supplies. After an application is approved and supplies are issued, the "visitor" for the particular locality in which the applicant is lodged, makes a further examination to verify the statements of the applicant. If they are found to be correct, a report to that effect is made, if otherwise, no further supplies are issued. In addition to this duty the visitors are charged with another important service. In order to find *all* who need or deserve aid, they have been instructed to go from house to house until the whole of the city has been covered. By these means a full registry of all who are either in the receipt of aid or who need it had been very nearly completed before your committee left Chicago. In the examination of applicants for relief according to the printed instructions, everything essential to the identification of the applicant and the verification of his or her necessities are set down in writing on the printed forms referred to, and filed for reference at the headquarters of the district; and in every case where any person or head of a family is recommended for relief, and supplies of any kind are issued, a regular account is opened under the name of the beneficiary in a large ledger specially prepared for the purpose.

In this account all the particulars concerning the relief granted, what the supplies consisted of, the date when they were issued, how many persons they were to maintain, and how many days the supplies furnished ought to last with care and economy, are all noted, and can be united at a glance. Thus the value of these recorded sources of information among the several districts, there is a reasonable approach to certainty, that attempts at imposition can be defeated, and that no persons entitled to relief can procure supplies at more than one place.

Thus far your committee had "ascertained the modes of distribution" of food, clothing and fuel, according to the general plan, and in the details of its execution. It remained to them to pursue their inquiries as to the subject of shelter. The subject of providing shelter for the hundred thousand people whose houses had been destroyed was one of the most difficult with which the Relief and Aid Society had to grapple, and the way in which it has been dealt with affords an opportunity to illustrate the intelligence, energy, business-like economy, and prompt despatch with which its Executive Board does its work. Immediately after the fire, and before the Aid Society was entrusted with the work of relief, some of the homeless sufferers were taken into the houses of the unburned districts among their acquaintances, but the great body of them were housed temporarily in church buildings, school buildings, empty warehouses, &c. There was of course intense discomfort, and great risk of disease and death from the privation, exposure and overcrowding. Then the authorities commenced the hasty construction of barracks in long, close and inconvenient rows, on vacant ground. These although better than the crowded churches and other large buildings, were all very objectionable; and the Aid Society, immediately upon coming into the control of the relief funds, adopted a very different and much more effective plan. The procured estimates in minute detail for the construction of cheap *separate* dwellings of two kinds, one for families of not more than three persons, and one for families of four or five persons. These were immediately printed, with diagrams and schedules of particulars embracing all the necessary materials. A copy is annexed to this report. The dimensions of the house for five persons are 16 feet by 20, one story high. The house contains two rooms, one 12 feet by 16, and one 8 by 16. Where ever a sufferer by the fire owned or had a lease upon the lot upon which his or her house was situated, or could procure the use of a lot, an order was at once issued by the Committee on Shelter for all the materials for the construction of the house. Everything is so well arranged in this business that three mechanics can put up such a house in two days. It is estimated that eight thousand of them in all will be required, and of these not less than three thousand had been erected before your committee left Chicago, and the materials had been issued for at least one thousand more. The total cost for the house for five persons, including a cook-stove, a matrass, bedding, and half a ton of coal, is one hundred and ten dollars. The house is not furnished to the beneficiary as a *gift*, but in order to stimulate thrift, to cultivate the sentiment of self-respect, and to guard against imposition, a note for the amount without interest is taken, payable in one year.

* * * * * *

More than a hundred thousand people were left without the shelter of a roof, most of them without change of clothes, and at least half of them utterly destitute. When your committee reached Chicago, they were gratified to hear the assurance that all of those who remained in Chicago and who needed assistance were housed in some way, and were supplied with clothes sufficient for present emergencies. About forty thousand persons were being supplied with food on Thursday last, October 26, but the number was in course of reduction through the vigilance of the visitors and the exertions of the Committee on Employment. It is expected, however, that not less than twenty-five to thirty thousand of the destitute will have to be carried through the winter and early spring months. The severest part of the trial, and the period of greatest distress for all those are yet to come. These considerations suggest continued exercise of the benevolence already so generously expressed, and such encouragement and support to the excellent Society charged with the administration of the world's bounty to the ruined city, as will strengthen its purpose to check all tendency towards profuse and wasteful distribution, so that its stores and resources may be husbanded to meet the wants of the trying season yet to come.

The gentlemen who signed this report were Major General Geo. G. Meade, Jos. Patterson, Wm. V. McKean, and George H. Stuart.

THE largest sperm whale ever caught was taken by Captain Gifford, of New Bedford, in the North Pacific, a few months ago. He yielded one hundred and forty-one barrels of sperm oil.

THE French papers publish a curious statement, said to have been prepared from authentic statistics, showing that during a year's occupation of Campagne the German army of occupation consumed no less than 2,550,000 bottles of the famous vintage of that country. Of that quantity Rhelms supplied 1,885,000 bottles; Epernay, 433,000; Ai, 272,200.

LUNG SCIENCE.

That science which teaches the preservation and health of the lungs is of vital importance to all who desire to live out a healthy existence; in fact, without a healthy state of those important organs the whole body falls into decay.

The proper amount of air inhaled into the lungs is of as serious consequence to life and health as the proper quantity and quality of food; therefore, when the lungs are studded with tubercles or clogged with stachy mucous or filled with pus, they cannot perform the office of respiration perfectly. They must be cleansed, or consumption will be sure to come on—a disease which has been made of comparatively easy cure by the use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It should, however, be taken in time, that is, early in the course of the disease: then it will be easily eradicated, and the system restored to health.

Dr. Keyser's means of examining the lungs are so thorough, and his experience so vast, that he can point out the true state of those organs with the same precision as if they were exposed to the eye.

Office in the rear of his great medicine store 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M. and from 3 until 6 P. M.

ROSE LIP SALVE,
NICE AND FRESH.
Also, a new and beautiful stock of
Glycerine and Glycerine Cream,
AND
COLD CREAM,
for the cure and prevention of Chapped Hands &c. This is an excellent preparation, and warranted to cure Chapped Hands in all cases. Prepared by
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

SINKING FAST.

Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, without energy enough for exertion, yet with no acute pain, or other specific indication of disease, how often do we see feeble invalids fading as it were out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that they are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this dead-alive state simply want invigorating and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the reserve of vitality in the system, brace the nerves; tone the stomach, break up the morbid trance of body and mind with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can be done. It has been done in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elixir. It is not a mere stimulant that provokes a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions, and regulating the action of the internal organs, as well as re-enforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871.....1871.
FALL TRADE IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD
& CO.,
131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.
Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and even lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.
McCORD & CO.
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FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.

EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia. a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify Grounds, should examine our immense stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees; Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery, Conover's Colossal, Asparagus, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., all of our own growth. Also a large selected stock of
IMPORTED BULBOUS ROOTS,
Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield St.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A New Stock of the Latest Novelties in
Millinery Goods,
Hats,
Bonnets,
Ribbons,
Flowers,
Plumes.
FURS! FURS!
A choice stock of Ladies, Misses and Childrens FUR CAPES AND MUFFS at attractive prices.
ALL KINDS OF
Seasonable Shawls.
LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES,
RICHLY TRIMMED.
Velveteens,
Silk Velvets,
Terry Velvets,
Plushes, in all colors.
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS,
CORDED SATINS.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Since all U.S. Bonds
Have for some time past commanded such a premium, and the Government is no longer a borrower, Capitalists and Investors have urged us to carefully examine for recommendation any and all
Investment Securities
of merit. After careful examination we unhesitatingly recommend the following investments:
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO. 7 *per cent. Bonds, free of all taxes, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA *First Mortgage* 7 *per cent. Gold R. R. Bonds, at* 90 *and accrued interest; also secured by Land Grant of* 1,160,000 *Acres of Timber Lands.*
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINN. R. R. First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold Bonds at* 90 *and accrued interest, free of all taxes. The subscription is nearly all taken.*
OMAHA AND NORTH-WESTERN R. R. 7-30 *Gold Bonds, with large Land Grants, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold Bonds at* 90 *and accrued interest, free of taxes.*
And some other miscellaneous Securities, the special agency of which we have accepted. Whether you wish to buy or sell any kind of Investment Securities, consult or write to
S. McClean & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 61 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(LOCK BOX 1378)
Financial Agents for the sale of the Government Loans and various approved Railroad Bonds, Drawers of United States and European Exchange Drafts. Money advances made upon approved collaterals, &c. Check and Deposit Accounts kept with Individuals, Banks, Bankers and Corporations.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
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GREAT
Closing-Out Sale!
The Entire Stock of Goods
To be Sold Regardless of Cost.
Being desirous of changing my business relations, I will offer my entire
STOCK OF GOODS
AT THE
GREATEST BARGAINS
Ever offered in this city, embracing
Elegant Hamburg Embroideries,
Real Guimpure Laces,
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
Corsets, White Goods,
Woolen Goods, Fancy Goods,
In fact everything in a first-class
Trimming and Furnishing Goods House
Gents' White Shirts,
Gents' Colored Shirts,
Underwear
Of all kinds for Gentlemen and Boys.
Everything in the store must be closed out immediately, so you can be sure of getting great bargains.
W. W. Moorhead's
81 MARKET STREET.
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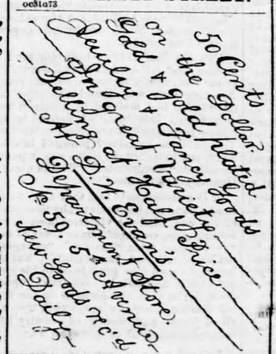

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROH, H. BECKER.
A New Establishment.
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Lacock, Hawthorn & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or Sheet Iron work.
No. 47 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Special Bargains
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At $1.50 Plain Dress Silks, all colors, a great bargain.
At 25c., Wide Poplin Plaids.
At 30c., Tycoon Repps, for Wrappers.
At 50c., Heavy Serge All Wool Plaids.
At 30c., Heavy Double Warp Poplins.
At 12½c., Good Styles Plaid Delaines.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 6½c., Good Comfort Calicoes.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes, best cloths.
At 10c., Cotton Batting for Comforts.
At $1.25, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1.50, Ladies' Seamless Felt Skirts, rich printed borders.
At 18½c., Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 37½c., Ladies' Fancy Ribbed Balmoral Hose.
At 25c., Men's Heavy Gray Woolen Socks.
At 62½c., Men's Plaid Flannel Shirts.
At 37½c., Men's Gray Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c., Men's Gray Merino Drawers.
At $2.50 a pair, Heavy Gray Blankets, slightly imperfect.
White & Gray Blankets,
ALL GRADES.
ALL KINDS OF
FLANNELS,
Cassimeres, Waterproofs,
AND
HEAVY CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
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Splendid Stock
OF
1,000 DOZEN CANS
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
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FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,
bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
oc6:69

CONVERSION
U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds
Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.
We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE Bonds which are especially adapted for sale, paying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. in gold.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.
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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST., and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,
BANKERS.
Offer for sale the New Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,
BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of All Taxation.
Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.
Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates.
oc19

Finance and Trade.
NEW YORK, November 2, 1871.
Gold steady at 112¾; sold during the day at 113, and closed dull at 112¾. Loans: 6 for use; fell to 1 flat; 5 to 7 for carrying. Daily clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank $79,-711,627. Bids to-day at 110.36 to 112.13; total amount of bids $5,055,(00; the amount advertised, $1,000,000, will go at from 111.96 to 112.13. Governments opened about steady, the same as last night, with a slight advance; prices were a little lower at the close. Stocks opened steady and became stronger on the second call. New York Central, Lake Shore and Western Union being very strong; the market was weak at the close, with a slight decline; the strength in Pittsburg was owing to the fact that the road had been leased to the Pennsylvania Central; the terms in effect give the shareholders a 7 per cent. dividend and 43 per cent.; the lease is for nine hundred and ninety-nine years from December 1st, 1871. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. State bonds dull.
STATE BONDS.—Tennessee 6s, 66; do new, 66; Virginia 6s, 61¾; do new, 65; Missouri 6s, 95¾; Louisiana 6s, 65; do new, 56; North Carolina, 38¾; do new, 19; South Carolinas, 70; do new, 36½.
GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 117; do '62, 111¾; do '64, 111¾; do '65, 111¾; do new, 113¾; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 113¾; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 121¾.
MISCELLANEOUS.—Mariposa, 1; do preferred, 8; Canton, 70¾; Cumberland, 8¼; Western Union Telegraph, 74¼; Quicksilver, 17¾; Pacific, 47¾; Adams Express, 84¾; Wells-Fargo, 92; American Merchants' Union Express, 56½; United States, 58; New York Central, 90¾; Scrip, 85¾; Erie 28¾; pref'd, 62; Hudson, 121¾; do preferred, 121¾; Reading, 106; Michigan Central, 106; Union Pacific stock, 24; Panama, 55; Lake Shore, 100¾; Illinois Central, 129; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 120¾; Northwestern, 90¾; do preferred, 88¾; Cleveland and Columbus, 82¾; New Jersey, 106¾; Rock Island 100¾; St. Paul, 57; do preferred, 77¾; Toledo and Wabash, 50¾; do pref'd, 81; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Terra Haute, 15; do pref'd, 30; Chicago and Alton 118¾; do preferred, 125¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 33¾; Indiana Central, 17¾; Burlington and Quincy, 129; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 65; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 87.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 2, 1871.
ASHES—Common Indiana, 4; pearls, refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@4¾.
APPLE BUTTER—Is slow but unchanged; sales of prime to choice at 70@75 cts per gallon.
APPLES—Market continues dull and with continued large arrivals, prices are weak and barely maintained; $1.50@2.50 per bbl for common to fair and $2.50@3 for good to prime.
BUTTER—Is still reported dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, though prices are not quotably lower: 10@15 for common to fair and 18@20 for prime to choice roll.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Small sales, in store, $4.50 per cwt.
BROOM CORN—Is steady but unchanged, 9@12 cts, as to quality.
BEANS—Prime Navy, scarce and in demand; quoted at $2.50@3.00 per bushel.
BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.
CIDER—Is generally reported slow, though prices remain unchanged, $4@5 per bbl.
CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged—most of our dealers have stocked up at the recent advance. We continue to quote at 15¾@16 for prime New York Goshen; 15@15¾ for prime Ohio Goshen; 13@14¾ for Factory and 13@13¾ for Dairy.
CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.
CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.50@5.00; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.
CRANBERRIES—There is a continued wide range in prices, $3@8 per bbl, the outside figure for Sackett's.
CARBON OIL—Quiet and unchanged; standard brands in a jobbing way, 22¾@25 cts.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, prime halves, 10¾; all cuts mixed, 8@8½; quarters, 6@7 cts. Apples—Southern, 6@6¾; prime bright western, 7@7¾.
EGGS—The receipts are again falling off but with only a fair demand; prices are unchanged; we continue to give 28 as the ruling quotation.
FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers quoted at 72@73 cts for round lots—usual advance in a small way.
FLOUR—The market continues very quiet; the demand is light, being confined almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, while purchasers are undoubtedly waiting for lower prices to undergone no change for two or three weeks. The receipts although small, are large enough to keep up the supply—neither dealers nor consumers, are disposed to carry much stock. Good spring extras, $7.10@7.25; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.35; and good to choice red winter wheat, $7.25@7.40. Hungarian for export, $5.75.
GRAIN—The market for Wheat, in consequence of diminished receipts, is firmer, though there is no advance in prices; we continue to quote at $1.40@1.43 for red, and 1.25 cts more for white. Some dealers, in consequence of the light arrivals and small stock, are disposed to hold, in anticipation of better prices. Oats, more active and firmer, but unchanged; sales of car load, at 60@60½ for mixed to prime white—we were reported two cars, bagged, at 48. New Corn is less active but steady and unchanged; sales of car load lots; there is no change whatever in prices, 70@72. Rye is in demand, and may be fairly quoted at 80—it is said that it can scarcely be laid down here from the west at the figure. There is a continued steady demand for spot Barley, at $2.25@2.40 for good to prime; however, it is doubtful about it bringing these quotations to arrive, as it is down in the west, though, on the other hand, freights are up.
GROCERIES—Our advices from the east report the Coffee market as being at a perfect standstill; the demand very light, operators diametrically opposite in their views, according to the manner in which they are interested; as to the actual condition of values, it is difficult to decide, as there is not enough doing to establish quotations. Importers, in view of the very reduced supplies, can see no reason why they should make the slightest concession, and, consequently, they are not disposed to make the slightest reducting in order to effect sales. There is no getting over the fact, however, that the market is badly demoralized, and the indications are that it will require some time for it to recover from this, even if there should be no material decline. Some operators are beginning to think that the reports in regard to short crops have been considerably exaggerated, and this, together with the recent purchases in Brazil for the United States, has strengthened the feeling in regard to lower prices. The situation at present, although by no means satisfactory to the trade at large, is very interesting, and the issue is being looked for with great anxiety. So far as our market is concerned, it makes but little difference as to the result, as stocks are light, though some parties, who purchased just prior to the break, as might be expected, feel a little sore; however, they may come out right side up, there is no telling. The stock of Rio in first hands, on Tuesday, as made up by Wm. Scott & Sons, of New York, was 37,115 bags, as follows: Galveston, 5,000 bags; Charleston, 1,000; Baltimore, 2,000; New York, 23,115. Sugars, Molasses, etc., etc., quiet and devoid of any new features deserving of special notice.
SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 12¾; A, 13. Is, 12¾; Extra C, Yellow, 12¾, Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12@12¾. Sugar Houses Sugars—Knight's Extra C, Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.
MOLASSES—Fancy Rio, 2¾; Prime, 21; Good, 23; Fair, 22@22¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 30. Roasted Coffee, pure, 27. Lower grades, 24@25.
SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 75. White Honey, 75. Lowering's, 65. Durant's, 75. Sugar Drips, 80; Brune's, 75; other grades, 45@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@68.
RICE—Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¾; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.
SPICES—Pepper, 23. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 50. Nutmegs, $1.30.
HIDES—Green Salted, 10@11½; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skin, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.
WHISKY—Quoted at 92@93c; Highwines quiet at 88c.
HONEY—Quoted at 25@35 cts per lb—but few sales showing.
HAY—Continues rather dull, and, with liberal receipts, prices are weaker, though not quotably lower. Timothy sales of baled, on wharf and track, at $22@25.
HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $240; Scutched, $190@195.
LARD OIL—Pittsburgh, 70; Standard No. 1 quoted at 75@80; well established Cincinnati and Chicago brands, 85@87.
LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.
MILL FEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way, at $22@23 per ton for bran; $24@26 for Seconds; $30@36 for Middlings, and $41@45 for Chop Feed.
NUTS—Chestnuts reported easier with sales, in first hands, at $3.00@3.25—small lots, out of store, $3.50@4.00. Walnuts, dull and lower; 600 sacks Ohio, 8½ cwt, sold at 11¾@12¾c; 7 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 11@12c. Sheep are scarce, only 3,000 arriving; they are firm at 5@5½c for chin to good. Limbs sell at 6c for very poor to 8½c for prime; as a car, 84 lbs, State at 8¾c; a car Canada, 80 lbs, at 7½c; deck State suits, 53 lbs, at 6c; a car 108-lb State sheep at 6¾c; a car 79-lb Indiana at 5c; a car 90-lb Kentucky at 5¾c. Hogs are still very plenty, 9,000 arriving to-day; country dressed also come in freely; trade very dull and depressed: live are selling at 4¾@4¾c; dressed 5¾@6¾c; country pork at 6@7c.

Chicago.
CHICAGO, November 2.—Wheat dull and lower at $1.19@1.19¾ c seller November $1.20¾@1.20¾; seller last half this month No 3 $1.14; rejected $1.05¾. Corn steady at 48c for cash; 47¾@48c for seller first half this month; 46¾@46¾c for seller November; rejected 44¼c; sales new at 41c seller Nov.; 44c for first half this month. Oats firm; in fair demand at 30@30½c for cash; 31¾c for seller July; 32¾c for seller January; rejected 28¼@27c. Rye quiet at 66c. Barley dull and easy at 54¾@55c for No 2 spring. Provisions steady. Mess pork $12.25 for cash, seller December; $12.75 bid for seller January; $13 for seller July. Lard 8¾c cash. Meats firm and in good inquiry; shoulders none; clear ribs 6¾c; clear 7c; sales 5,000 pounds; green hams 7c. Whisky dull and lower at 87c.

St. Louis.
ST. LOUIS, November 2.—Cotton dull and prices are nominal. Flour; market steady, with a moderate demand for superfine winter at $4.50@5.25; double extra $5.75@6.25. Wheat stiff and tending up; No. 3 red fall $1.31 for sample lots; No. 2 red winter $1.52@1.53. Corn dull and irregular; mixed in elevator and sidetrack 39@39c. Oats a shade better: No. 2 at 29@29½c. Barley quiet at 70@77½c; choice 80@84c. Highwines quiet at 86c. Tobacco active and unchanged. Hemp and bagging dull. Pork firm at $13.00; held at $13.25 at close. Bacon quiet and firmer at shoulders at 7¾c; clear rib 8c; bulk sides 8¾c. Lard quiet at 9¾@9¾c. Hogs active at $4.75 @4.10. Cattle higher at 3¾@4¾c for good to prime; 4¾@5c for choice.

Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Clover seed sells at 10@10½c. Flax seed commands $1.90. Flour dull and holders anxious to sell; superfine $5.25@5.62½; extras $5.75@6.75; spring wheat extras family $7.50@8.25; Pennsylvania $6.75@7.50; Indiana and Ohio do $7@7.50; fancy $7.75@8.50. Wheat unmoderate demand; State and Western red at $1.50@1.60, the latter for very choice; amber $1.61@1.62; white $1.65. Rye, nothing doing. Corn rather lower; yellow 75@77c; mixed western 73@75c; new yellow 60@65c. Oats steady at 50@51c; mixed western 48c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $14.50. Mess beef $15@15.50. Cut meats firm; pickled hams 12¾@13c; pickled shoulders 8¾@9c. Lard steady at 1-6c. Western butter in improved demand; fresh solid packed, 29@30c; summer assorted packed 11@14c; grease 8¾@10c. Whisky in fair demand; sales at 93¾@94c.

Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, November 2.—Cotton: steady and quiet; middling 17¾c. Flour firm at $6.50@6.75. Wheat firmer at $1.40@1.45. Corn firmer at 52c for old; 47c for new. Oats firmer at 34@36c. Rye dull but lower at 76@78c. Barley dull at 70@85c. Pork steady $12.25 offered; $12.50 asked. Cut meats firmer; sides 7¾@7¾c including new 20 days in salt; new shoulders 6¾c 20 days in salt. Bacon firmer; sales at 8¾@9c. Lard firmer at 8¾@9c.

Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, November 2.—Tobacco active and unchanged; sales at 6c. Bagging quiet at 16¾@17c. Cotton quiet and lower; middlings at 17¾c. Flour—demand fair and market firm; extra family $6.50. Grain in fair demand. Wheat $1.45@1.50. Corn dull at 56c; sales at 38@40c. Rye 80c. Provisions steady and very quiet. Mess pork $13. Bacon—shoulders 7½c; clear rib sugar cured hams 10¾c. Lard 9¼@9¾c. Whisky dull at 88c.

Memphis.
MEMPHIS, November 2.—Cotton irregular at 17½c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn dull and prices drooping at 58c. Oats dull but unchanged at 40@50c. Hay scarce and firm; prime nominal at $1.50@1.60. Bran dull but unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 8¾c; sides 8¾@9c.

Oswego.
OSWEGO, November 2.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club nominal held at $1.48; sales of one car at $1.50. Corn quiet; round held at 70c; car lots 72c. Barley nominal; 60c for upper lake; 85c for Bay Quinte, which is 2@3 above the views of buyers; sales of 1,800 bushels Bay Quinte at 82c.

Nashville.
NASHVILLE, November 2.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 16¾c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine $4.25@5.50; family $6@6.50. Wheat scarce and firm; $1.30@1.55. Corn new 65c; old 71c. Rye, oats and barley steady and firm. Meal 60@70c. Bacon—shoulders 8c; clear 8¾c; hams plain 13½c; sugar cured 18¾c. Lard: prime steam 10¾c.

Cleveland.
CLEVELAND, November 2.—Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No 1 red winter $1.37; No 2 do, $1.34. Corn dull and prices nominal; held at 58@59c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 38½c. Petroleum: refined steady at 22¾@22¾c for car-lots; 23@23½c in small lots; crude quiet at $7.40@7.45.

Toledo.
TOLEDO, November 2.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged on every respect; No. 2 red winter $1.32¾@1.33; rejected $1.20. Corn very quiet and 1c better; high mixed 54c; new 52@53c; low mixed 52@52½c; new 51@51½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 37¾c; rejected 33c.

Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE, November 2.—Flour; extra superfine spring $5.85@6.00. Wheat: No 2 Milwaukee irregular $1.29; No 1 Milwaukee $1.29¾. Oats: No 2 Canada 38@39c; No 2 do 36c. Rye: No 1 dull; 61¾c. Barley: spring No 2 in good demand; 59¾c. Hogs active; $3.65 @4.00.

Detroit.
DETROIT, November 1.—Wheat dull; prices drooping; extra $1.56; No 1 white $1.49@1.48; amber $1.44.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 2—59 bxs cheese, 35 doz brooms, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car oats, Scott & Glass; 2 bbls butter, 15 do do, Van Gorder & S; 1 car do, 2 do potatoes, Aiken, Wallace & Co; 21 bbls apples, I Dickey & Co; 168 do do, 1 do eggs, 18 bxs cheese, 3 pkgs butter, Wood, Worth & D; 16 kgs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 bxs c goods, C A Ward; 1 car oats, W H Graff & Co; 1 do do, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 105 bxs cheese, N J Brad'm; 2 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 129 bxs cheese, H Riddle, Son & Co; 230 bgs oats, 35 do corn, Scott & Son; 338 bxs w glass, C Ihmsen & Co; 25 boxes candles, Atwell & Lee; 9 pkgs nuts, 12 sks bw flour, S H Baird; 20 bales cotton, Holmes, H & Co; 300 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, 12 bbls apples, Shomaker & Co; 341 sks oats, Bingham & Cassell; 100 bbls flour, Jenkins; 12 kgs s butter, Vangorder & S; 19 kegs s butter, 1 bbl h nuts, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 cases tobacco, Austin & Co; 1 tub butter, S P Shriver & Co; 30 bbls apples, 1 keg s butter, Vanfossan & S; 11 pkgs butter, Loh, Son & Co; 106 pkgs rags, McCullough, S & Co; 2 bbls butter, Heuck, Amison & Co; 16 pkgs potatoes, E Baldinger; 100 pails and 15 cases lard, H Owens; 25 do do, Jenkins; 10 bbls pickles, C Reiss; 1 bbl alcohol, Mackeown, O & Co; 12 tubs butter, B Hogan; 1 bbl alcohol, W L Jones; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 40 bales broom corn, H R McClelland & Co, 50 bbls h wines, Shipton & W.
ALLEGHENY STATION, November 2.—3 cars lumber, John Nanz; 2 do do, Douglas, Anderson & Hays; 1 do do, J B Ingham; 1 do do, Kitchen, B & Co; 4 do do, James McBurney; 2 sks oats, Langcamp & Son; 10 bbls apples, Jno Herbert; 11 bgs bw flour, Mercer & Robinson; 10 do do, Joseph Craig; 8 bbls flour, J W Reed; 25 bbls flour, H Haynes; 1,000 fire brick, J W Chambers; 5 bbls f clay, John Dyer; 8 bbls grease, H Kreuzkamp; 8 bbls cider, L L; 8 bbls cider, John N. Bofinger, of St. Louis, are associated with Thompson Stanford, of New York in the enterprise. The proposition is to run from New Orleans and Memphis in this enterprise, and a committee will be in New Orleans before long for that purpose.
—Saturday's New Orleans Commercial Bulletin says: The quickest job ever done on this levee in the way of discharging a steamboat was done last Thursday by Tom Hastings, the contractor. It was done on the steamer Natchez, and consisted of 1,000 bales cotton, 1,501 sacks cotton seed, 70 sacks oil cake, and sundries; it was all put on the levee in four hours and thirty minutes. Beat that who can.
—Owing to the recent rise in Red River cotton is taken from Shreveport to New Orleans at $4 per bale, and cabin passengers at $25. From New Orleans to Shreveport the rate is $5 per bale for light freight and three cards for heavy freight.
—Mr. Frank Buskirk, formerly second clerk of the Alaska, is going to be chief clerk of the John H. Groesbeck the coming season. John Hambleton, former clerk of the Groesbeck, is now on the New Orleans and Vicksburg packet Kate.
—The building of bridges over the Western rivers is a busy one. Already Winona will be completed and ready for busine-s early in 1872, or, at the furthest, the 25th of November. The bridge at Quincy will be ready for transpect to have that structure completed about the same time.
—The Federal Tender received $1,500 for fifty-six hours work alongside of the Colossal, near Grand Gulf, on her way up from New Orleans. It looked a slim trip out somewhere.
—Capt. Green B. Taylor's fuel barge was let out of the dry dock, at Evansville, Monday, and then proceeded to Smithland.
—The steamers of the St. Louis packet line have carried 13,336 bales of cotton northward since the 1st of September.
—The Far West is out 22 days to Grand river, and over due at Sioux City eight days.

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RIVER NEWS.
The river continues to recede slowly, with about 32 inches in the channel. Weather clear and cold—prospects for a rise just about as remote as ever, and many steamboatmen are becoming more and more satisfied that there will be no water until there has been a fall of snow.
—The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday says: Information has gone abroad that Captain John N. Bofinger and other gentlemen of this city were successful in a late visit to New York in enlisting the attention of capitalists for the purposes of building iron steamers and barges for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. Up to about one week ago, three hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed in New York for the purpose of building three iron steamers. They are to be built in the west, but the location of the yard has not yet been decided. We are in total ignorance of whether a company has been formed or not, in this connection, and we have not been furnished with the names of the parties who have subscribed.
—A communication in the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin says "the captains and owners of steamboats trading directly with the 'LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER" does not contain a particle of sugar of Lead, or injurious drugs in any form whatever, and that it is an innocent preparation, incapable of doing the least injury. P. SAXE,
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123 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSB'G.
Commission Merchants in
PETROLEUM.
Warehouses: Delaware River, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. au18s0

WARING & KING
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
PALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
Philadelphia Address.
WARING, KING & CO.,
ap13 109 WALNUT STREET.

W. H. HOWARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard and Lubricating
OILS,
Of all Grades.
27 SEVENTH (late Irwin) STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
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P. A. BATES. J. B. GOLDSBOROUGH.
BATES & GOLDSBOROUGH,
BROKERS AND SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM
Corner Duquesne Way and 8th street, Pittsburgh Pa., and Parker's Landing, Pa. Represente d by B. P. Crawford, Parker's Landing; John S. Fuller Oil City; F. A. Bates, Pittsburgh.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.
MILLS & CO.,
Office, corner of Liberty and Seventh avenue, Manufacturers of
BUILDING STONE, SIDEWALKS, and ornamental work of every description.
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FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
No. 80 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, George Wilson,
Charles B. Leech, William Floyd.
John Floyd,
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. je10-k83

MAX SCHAMBERG,
163 Smithfield St.,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE,
AND
Railroad Tickets.
COLLECTIONS MADE
On All Parts of Europe.
jy21-w54

THE ALLEGHENY
Real Estate Bank,
FOR DEPOSITS AND SAVINGS.
Office No. 140 FEDERAL STREET, next door to the Second National Bank.

HOME NEWS.

The Tripod—Bernard Rust, proprietor of a variety store at 471 Penn avenue, was married on Wednesday evening last, and went to a hotel. During that time his shop was broken opened and $20 taken out of the till. No clue.

Wants a Divorce.—A petition was filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on behalf of Sophia Stevenson, by her next friend Michael Lipp, praying for a divorce from her husband, John W. Stevenson, on the ground of ill-treatment.

Mr. J. B. Holley, No. 13 Smithfield street, has been appointed agent for the sale of "Slocomb's" celebrated mince meat. He keeps a large supply constantly on hand and is prepared to fill orders on the shortest notice. Mr. Holley also operates largely in all kinds of country produce.

Deputy-Mayor Nichols Report.—Deputy-mayor Nichols had 66 cases before him for the month ending October 31. Of these nine were discharged, two committed to jail, four sent to the work-house, and fifty-four paid their fines. The amount of money turned over to the city by Mr. Nichols was $214.30, being fines collected from prisoners.

The Allegheny Fire.—Fire Marshal Butler is still engaged with an investigation into the cause of the fire at the Steam Flour Mill of Messrs McKee & Co., in Allegheny. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, but nothing new elicited. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary, although thus far there is not the slightest clue to the guilty party.

Report of Allegheny Poor Directors.—The following is the report of R. D. McGunnigle, Secretary of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors, of moneys received for the relief of paupers during the month of October:

Regular Relief	$330 00
Transient "	124 17
Total	$454 17

The Allegheny Fire Department—Gotlieb Heller, one of the Chicago sufferers who happened to be in Allegheny during the fire at McKee's Mill, Allegheny, died in a "ward" in the *Freheits Freund*, highly complimentary to the Fire Department for their efficiency. He further ventured the opinion that if Chicago had been so fortunate as to possess such a department the great fire might not have resulted.

Divorce Applied For.—Mrs. Sophia Stevenson yesterday presented an application with Prothonotary Ross for divorce from her husband, John W. Stevenson. The parties have been married about six years, and lived together until three or four days ago. On the 29th ult. the wife alleges her husband knocked her down, choked her and kicked her about, so that she was compelled to leave the house. The usual subpœna was awarded in the case.

Fire at McKeesport.—Night before last, two stables in McKeesport, the one belonging to the National Hotel property, owned by J. W. Wolf, and the other owned by Dr. J. S. Kuhn, were entirely destroyed by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The extensive fire two years ago, by which the National Hotel property was destroyed, Dr. Kuhn's building were destroyed, broke out in the stables, situated in exactly the same place as the buildings destroyed on Wednesday night.

For Sunday.

We direct the attention of our Allegheny readers to the card in another column of Geo. F. Comley, Esq., member of Council, from the Third ward, who announces himself a candidate for the Republican nomination of Mayor of Allegheny. We can say for our friend George, that if elected, he will make a high-toned, honest, and excellent Mayor, and one of whom our Allegheny friends may feel proud.

Leather and Shoe Findings.

We direct the attention of our readers to the business card of Messrs. George H. Anderson & Co., Nos. 128 Second avenue, wholesale dealers in leather and saddlers' and shoemakers' findings. This house is one of the oldest established in the city, and is largest and best managed in the city, and dealers will find it to their advantage to bestow upon it their patronage. Their stock is always large and complete, embracing all desirable leathers, &c. We commend the firm to our readers, being honorably and fair-dealing and in every way worthy patronage.

Counterfeit shoving.

Yesterday morning Robert Miller, proprietor of a tavern No. 57 Ohio street, Allegheny, was before U. S. Commissioner Gamble on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Nicholis Chapman, of Sharon, Pa., was the prosecutor. He alleges that in September last, while on a visit to this city, he met the defendant in Hamilton's saloon, on Fifth avenue, which was then the note was passed upon him. When he returned to the city again he went to see Miller at his place, and told him he had been given to him that he had passed a counterfeit bill on him. The defendant at that time admitted that he had given the bill to Chapman, but said he knew it was counterfeit. Miller gave bail in the sum of $2,000 for a hearing on Saturday.

Beginning to be Looked For.

The People's Monthly, being now a popular institution among us, begins to be regularly looked for as the new months come. The November number is now out and fully equals, so far as illustrations and literary contents go, any of its predecessors. It is needless to enumerate all its illustrations and contents, as our readers of the double-sheet are familiar with it. We might make passing allusion to the two center pieces, which are particularly attractive and beautiful. The full-page picture in behalf of the late General Robinson, of Allegheny city, together with a full biographical sketch of him, will undoubtedly be read with "Ted-dy's letter"—a touching and well illustrated poem—will be considered a gem. Mechanics and the ladies will find the number replete with of information particularly interesting to them. We can only say, as we have before said of friendly visitors, that the "Ted-dy" cheerful literary paper like this Monthly, and we hope they will test it and take it to their homes.

The "Amazon."

The matter of insurance just now is an important one to all owners of property of any kind, and the merits of the various companies claiming public patronage are subjected to crucial tests by insurers. And this is as it should be, for none but the reliable ones will withstand the examination so closely into their affairs. Even some of the old candidates for popular favor have lost ground in this respect, while a few of the newer ones have gained in the estimation. Among these latter is the "Amazon" of Cincinnati, which in all that makes a company reliable, experienced officers and safe and judicious management—is unexcelled. This company has been organized under the strictest laws of Ohio, and has proved its value in relation to insurance matters, and is placed on a firm business footing, by $300,000 cash capital to commence with. Mr. Chas. Schnepf has associated some of the most experienced insurance men in the country, with a reliable "backing" of responsible stockholders, and surely there are few companies which present so strong claims to public favor.

Messrs. Swearingen & McCandless, No. 96 Fourth avenue, agents for this city, and insurers will find them ready to place desirable risks at very low rates in this first class company.

The Elliott Larceny.

A hearing was had yesterday morning in the case of Minnie Moore, whose arrest on the evening previous on a charge of larceny, preferred by Captain J. H. Elliott, the florist, we have already recorded. At the hearing Minnie stated that she was the adopted daughter of a wealthy couple at Johnstown. Visiting this city some time since, she was induced by Mrs. De Wald, keeper of a Smithfield street intelligence office, to give up her home and accept a situation to wait on her. She was then taken into Captain Elliott's family as a servant. She also stated that she did not steal the articles mentioned in all, but that Mrs. De Wald and Jennie Pollock "put up" the job and executed it. One or both of them came to Captain Elliott's house with a letter, and they had evidently carried off the clothing, and she (Minnie) left the house at the same time. Mrs. De Wald, she stated, and Mr. Elliott's daughter packed the stolen goods, had gone to Freeport. Mrs. De Wald had procured a ticket for Minnie to go West, she said, and in support of this statement exhibited a railroad ticket in her possession. Warrants were issued for these parties and Mrs. De Wald arrested, and she and Minnie, being in charge of Officer Shan started for Freeport in search of Mrs. Pollock and has not yet returned. The story of Minnie sounds at least improbable.

Letters Held for Postage, November 2.

Binder Hevre, Cincinnati, O. 2c.
Brown & Cochran, Broadford, Pa. 3c.
Brown, P. K., Allegheny. 3c.
Courtney, Samuel, South Glastenbury, Conn. 3c.
Cook, G. W., Kittanning, Pa. 3c.
Dacey, Mrs. A. C. Washington, Pa. 3c.
Dick, J. A. Mrs., Newton, P. 3c.
Eachrow, Charles Mack, Union Grove, Wis. 3c.
Foley, Kate, Washington, Pa. 3c.
Getty, A. C., East Charleston, W. Va. 3c.
Jones, Edward, Irondale, O. 3c.
Krosskopp, Wm., Parkers Landing. 3c.
Long, Geo. S., Parkers Landing. 3c.
Martin, J. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 3c.
Maddox, J. H., Baltimore, Md. 3c.
Myers, Nelson, Mercer Mills, Pa. 3c.
Newell, Samuel, Riversburg, Pa. 3c.
Nevin, W., Philadelphia, Pa. 3c.
Quick, Charles W., Philadelphia, Pa. 3c.
Sargeant & Co., New York. 3c.
Scott, Edward, Waynesburg, O. 3c.
Schuls, Peter, Baltimore, Md. 3c.
Seltzer, Jno. H., Philadelphia, Pa. 3c.
Sharp, Will, Harrisburg, Pa. 3c.
Stanton, John, Rock Island, Ill. 3c.
Stewart, Jno., Satterfield, Pa. 3c.
Stiltz, Jacob, Tuscarora, Pa. 3c.
Linginen, Thomas Fowler, Ill. 3c.
Union Adams & Co., New York. 3c.
Veno, Joseph, Irondale, O. 3c.
Vogel, Geo., Buffalo, Mo. 3c.
Wood, Miss., Cleveland, O. 3c.

A Word About Shaving.

A good, clean shave is one of the positive luxuries a man enjoys in this world. The tonsorial art, we are sorry to say, is not so well studied as it might be, at least there are very few who practice it with any degree of skill or perfection. A rough barber is an unbearable fraud, for he not only destroys the ecstatic pleasure of a shave, but communicates by his bungling lathering and scraping, the germs of troublesome skin diseases that make the face appear like the surface of a lepers' hand. But a truce to all this, for we do not mean to speak of the barberous barbers but of the skilled and truly proficient ones. In the latter class we prominently place Mr. H. Anderson and his courteous assistant artists, who preside in the elegant and parlor-like saloon, in the GAZETTE building, on Sixth avenue. They are well known, and the thousands who patronize the shop, will bear witness to the fact. Cleanliness in all things is their motto, and customers once made are always retained. Mr. Anderson would not under any circumstance, keep in his employ a tonsorial artist, who is not first class in all branches of the business, and hence the popularity and large share of custom he has obtained. He devotes careful attention to hair cutting, having reduced it to a science always conforming the style to the shape of the head, and yet not departing from the fashionable cut. Hair and whisker dying is made another specialty, and nature is outdone in the colors he produces, and the softness and luxuriance he imparts to the mustache. We know whereof we speak in commending Mr. Anderson's barber shop to the patronage of our friends, as it is one of the cleanest, coolest and best conducted establishments in the city.

A DARK DEED.

Mysterious Murder.

MAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

His Corpse Concealed.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

A Horrible Sight.

ROBBERY THE INCENTIVE.

The Supposed Victim.

THE INQUEST TO-DAY.

A crime has been perpetrated in the Tenth ward, the circumstances of which were brought to light last evening, than which, it has been our duty to record none more horrible for many months, and which is perhaps the most mysterious deed of a criminal character that has been committed in our midst since the time that the terrible homicide occurred on Boyd's Hill, which resulted in the arrrest, trial, conviction and execution of Marshall and Frecke.

DISCOVERY OF THE DEED.

About five o'clock last evening it was discovered that water was flowing from a waste pipe connected with an unoccupied building on Mulberry alley between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Mr. Reisick, of the firm of Reisick, & Bro., and a Mr. Meek, in order to stop off the water, entered the building, under which their is a basement of perhaps four feet in height. The building was lately occupied by a firm engaged in the manufacture of steam hammers, &c., but is now vacant. On this basement had been used for storing refuse matter, rubbish and ashes. Mr. Reisick and Mr. Meek found it necessary to enter this basement, which they did without considerably difficulty. Here they were met with

AN APPALLING SPECTACLE.

Lying at one side of the building in the midst of a heap of cinders, was the body of a man, his head crushed, his face purple with death and his limbs be relaxed and rigid in death. About the apartment everything was in confusion as though a struggle had taken place, while the dim light that deserted appearance of the room, and the solemn quiet pervading made the scene ghastly and horrifying to the beholders.

Lieutenant Samuel Hager of the police force was immediately notified of the discovery, and he in turn informed Mr. Aiken, coroner elect, who repaired to the scene of the discovery and placed the body in a coffin, after which it was conveyed to the Mayor's office. Coroner West was at once notified and visited the Mayor's office, but owing to the lateness of the hour, the mystery and difficulty of finding witnesses, no inquest was held. To-day, however, a jury will be empanneled and the inquisition will take place.

It is not known to any degree of certainty who the murdered man is, the body is pretty generally thought to be that of James Booth who has been

MISSING FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

The deceased was to all appearances a man of about forty-five years of age, was five feet eight inches in height, rather heavy-set, and wore a black goatee. He was dressed in plain laboring clothes, wearrants a rough material, a flannel shirt and other articles of dress to correspond. This description seems to tally almost exactly with that of Booth, and several persons who have seen the body assert that it is he, beyond a doubt.

The last time Booth was seen, Saturday evening, when he was drinking rather freely around the neighboring saloons with a number of companions. He had been a driver in the employ of B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., lead manufacturers, and resided on Pike street, not far from the place where the body was found.

APPEARANCE OF THE BODY.

The appearance of the body when discovered, left no doubt in the minds of any one who saw it, that the deceased had met with a violent of foul play. The wound which produced death seemed to have been made with some blunt instrument, supposed to be a piece of wood or a large stone with flat surface. Its situation was on the right side of the head above the temple, the skull being apparently crushed for a distance of two or three inches in each direction. The face was very black showing that the work of decomposition had already commenced, and that the man must have been dead for two or three days. All the pockets in the clothes of the deceased were turned out, and nothing of value was found on the person. The most plausible supposition is that Booth had in his possession some money, or other valuable property, which was the cause of other parties getting enraged to get him intoxicated, perhaps drugging him, after which he was enticed to this out of the way place, and murdered for the sake of gain.

As this whole affair is involved in an air of mystery, which can only be cleared by a thorough investigation by a coroners' jury, and even that may not be sufficient to bring to light all the circumstances connected with the terrible affair, or convict the parties concerned in it.

OFFER A REWARD.

This mysterious and horrible murder will fill the hearts of our people with terror, for it was by all appearances, one of the foulest crimes that ever stained the records of the city. It has been painfully apparent of late that wickedness thrives in the midst of our fellowmen, and that thieves ply their nefarious operations with the greatest boldness. Hauntes of sin and iniquity exist on all sides and flourish from the robberies perpetrated on the unwary who may wander into them. Blackleg grass our most prominent corners in broad daylight, and at night are met everywhere, watching and waiting for opportunities to ensnare their peculiar victims. It is assured that there is well organized band of desperate thieves in Pittsburgh, whose ramifications extend all over the city from cellar to garret, and from subterranean vaults, and who hold life to be of little worth when accomplishing their purposes. Whether this terrible crime is one of our police, some of these desperate cut-throats have been brought to justice but by far the greater number yet roam at large and defy by their acts the laws of God and of man. The heavy hand of the law should be laid upon them without delay, and the most severe punishment possible visited. They are sufficiently well known to be marked and no fear of imposing any too heavy penalty upon them need be entertained. We have not the slightest doubt but this murder was committed by members of this same band of desperate cut-throats, and several persons who have seen the body assert that it is he, beyond a doubt.

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